

Peace Council Avoids a Break With Rumania

Army's Presence in Budapest Explained Satisfactorily: Not to Demand Immediate Evacuation

Food Seizures Will End

Four Allied Generals Will Present Instructions of Paris Envoys to Hungary

PARIS, Aug. 15. (By The Associated Press).—Full satisfaction is given Rumania, in regard to the exercise of authority at Budapest, in the reply made by the Supreme Council to the Rumanian note, according to the "Temps".

The commission of four Allied generals at Budapest, the Supreme Council's answer was said to have stated, will deliver the peace conference's instructions to Rumanian civil, commissary and military commands at Budapest, and these Rumanian commands will be charged with the execution of these instructions.

An agreement concerning the disposition of all the material taken in Hungary by the Rumanians, according to the newspaper, will be reached by the Rumanian government and the Allies.

The council, in its note to the Rumanian government, does not ask the Rumanians to leave Budapest immediately. The note is looked upon as having been designed to facilitate negotiations without causing a breach.

Entered Before Protest

The Rumanian army arrived in Budapest before the Bucharest government had received the note from the Supreme Council asking that Rumanian troops be not allowed to enter the Hungarian capital, a Rumanian communication to the council said.

The Rumanian government added that it still regards itself as an ally of the Entente and as a member of the peace conference. The Rumanian communication came from the Foreign Office at Bucharest, but did not bear the signature of Premier Bratiano.

It was looked upon as conciliatory in tone. It was contended by the Rumanian government that the Rumanians in their communications in Hungary were merely getting back their own property. It was insisted also that the armistice of November, 1918, no longer exists.

The Supreme Council in its reply said it differed from many of the points raised by Rumania, but that the inter-allied commission in Budapest would discuss them.

Cease Food Requisitions

BUDAPEST, Aug. 15. (By The Associated Press).—As a result of the first day's conference between the inter-allied commission, Constantine Diamandy and General Marghiason, commander of the Rumanian troops here, a promise was made by the Rumanians that they would cease requisitioning food in Budapest and certain other localities. What guarantees were given for the carrying out of this promise is not known at present, but it is clear when the Rumanians will leave the city.

Captain Thomas C. Gregory, chief Allied Food Administrator in Central Europe, appeared before the conference and said he would not assist in sending food to Hungary if the Rumanians were going to requisition it.

"If the Rumanians will not leave I am going home," he declared during his address.

I'm Still Hungary's King, Charles Writes Archduke

Thanks Him for Aiding Dynasty and Places All Power in His Hands Until He Can Return

BERLIN, Aug. 15. (By The Associated Press).—The emperor has arrived in Budapest, according to reports received here, with a letter from former Emperor Charles to Archduke Joseph, in which Charles declares he is still the crowned king of Hungary and commissions Joseph to take over the sovereign power until his return. The reports add that the letter thanks the Archduke for the services rendered to the dynasty.

Count Michael Karolyi, former President of Hungary, is reported to have told a well-known political personage when he met at Karlsbad that the emperor's circles supported the "Entente plan" of placing young Archduke Otto, the eldest son of former Emperor Charles, on the Austrian throne. The plan, Karolyi is reported to have said, is supported by the Clericals and Christian Socialists.

British Duke Reported

Slated for Czech Throne

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—A Prague dispatch received here quotes the "Pravda" as stating that the Czech Socialists, the organ of the Czech Socialists, under the leadership of Deputy Durios, is working for the creation of a monarchy in Czechoslovakia, and that the choice for a monarch has fallen upon the Duke of Connaught, uncle of King George V.

The dispatch adds that the duke is "probably unaware of the honor" and that no official negotiations have as yet been opened.

Shipment of Goods From Germany to U. S. Begun

Authentication of Invoices May Be Deferred Until American Consuls Arrive

New York Tribune Special Cable Service (Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune Inc.)
BERLIN, Aug. 15.—German goods have begun moving toward New York. The shipments consist of orders of several years' standing. The goods have been informed that the authentication of invoices may be deferred until American consuls arrive.

One German firm asserts it was informed that the consuls could be friendly to the United States might legalize invoices. Arthur Dunning, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, says he inquired of the American consul at Rotterdam whether he was authorized to validate German invoices and received a negative reply. Mr. Dunning has taken up the matter with the American authorities at Coblenz.

Hoover Leaves for Lemberg

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Herbert Hoover, chairman of the inter-allied relief organization, who is visiting central European capitals with a view to becoming acquainted with economic conditions, left Warsaw yesterday for Lemberg and Cracow. He will probably return to Paris within the next week.

U. S. Supports Slav

Opposition to Joseph

PARIS, Aug. 15.—M. Pachitch of the Yugoslav peace delegation, according to the newspapers, told Frank L. Polk, head of the American delegation, that the Yugoslav government and people were firmly opposed to the restoration of the Hapsburgs in Hungary. Mr. Polk is said to have answered that the American delegation was of the same opinion.

The Czech-Slovak government also has protested against the danger of a Hapsburg restoration through the elevation of Archduke Joseph to the head of the Hungarian government.

Compromise On Treaty Is Reported

Continued from page 1

that the entire reservation group might eventually substitute the reservations formed by the League of Nations for the McNary draft. Mr. Lodge has not publicly committed himself, however, in favor of a reservation programme against the adoption of textual amendments to the treaty.

McNary and Lodge Confer

One of the many conferences of the day was held late this afternoon at Mr. Lodge's office, and Senator McNary was present. It was said to be the first time the two had gone over the treaty at length. The reservation question, afterward neither had any announcement to make. Senator Hitchcock also talked with Senator McNary before going to the White House, and during the day several Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee together went over the Senate situation.

Monday the committee will hear Thomas F. Millard, called as an expert on Far Eastern affairs, and on Wednesday, unless the White House conference is continued, members will question J. C. Ferguson, another expert on the situation in the Far East.

Among the first proposed amendments to come before the committee when it takes up that subject will be a series presented to-day by Senator Fall, Republican, New Mexico, under which American representation would be eliminated from various international commissions which are to administer reconstruction measures in Europe.

Wilson Accepts Invitation

The President's acceptance of the Foreign Relations Committee's request that he meet the committee was contained in the following letter sent to Senator Lodge to-day:

"I have received your letter of yesterday, and in reply hasten to express the hope that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will give me the pleasure of seeing them at the White House on Tuesday morning next, the 19th, at 10 o'clock.

"I also welcome the suggestion of the committee that nothing said at the conference shall be regarded as confidential. In order that the committee may have a full and trustworthy record of what is said, I shall have a stenographer present, and take the liberty of suggesting that if you should wish to bring one of the committee's stenographers with you that would be entirely agreeable to me. The presence of the two stenographers would lighten the work.

"It will be most agreeable to me to have an opportunity to tell the committee anything that may be serviceable to them in their consideration of the treaty.

Senator Lodge, replying to the President's letter, thanked him for his "polite note," and said it would be agreeable to the committee to come at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning and that the committee would bring a stenographer.

Lodge's Request for Meeting

Senator Lodge's letter yesterday to the President asking that the President meet the committee follows:

"Soon after the treaty of Versailles had been laid before the Senate, Senator Hitchcock informed the Committee on Foreign Relations that if the committee desired at any time to see you for the purpose of discussing the treaty you would be glad to receive them if you were given twenty-four hours' notice. Taking advantage of this suggestion, the committee this morning instructed me by vote to say to you that they would be glad to receive you for the purpose of asking information in regard to the treaty at such time and place as might be convenient to you. Owing to the necessary absence of one or two Senators, I take the liberty of saying that it would be more convenient to the committee if the appointment could be made for some day subsequent to Monday next.

"It was the general desire of the committee that I should say to you that it was assumed that nothing said at the meeting would be considered confidential.

"The Senate has ordered the treaty to be considered in open executive session, and in consequence with this order the committee feel that any information in regard to the treaty which comes into their possession should not be withheld from the public."

Walls of Londonderry Manned by British

Troops Stationed at Historic City to Halt "Lady Day" Demonstration

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, Aug. 15.—Troops manned the walls of Londonderry to-day, for the first time since the historic siege of the city in 1689, as part of the military effort to break the Nationalist and Sinn Féin "Lady Day" demonstration and procession set for to-day. The demonstration has been forbidden by the British commander, General Dill, and Unionists, it is said, have declared their determination not to permit the holding of the parade, which they termed anti-British.

Landlord Beaten by Tenants

Complaint by Man Who Shut Off Hot Water Dismissed

Harry Markel, landlord of an apartment house at 218 East 124th Street, told Magistrate Corrigan in Harlem police court yesterday that he had been beaten by angry tenants because he turned off their hot water supply. He said the tenants had refused to pay their rent unless he agreed not to raise it in the future.

Markel was complainant against Mrs. Esther Ohrwaschel, one of the tenants. He charged she had given the signal for the concerted attack on him by hitting him on the head with a roller skate.

After being knocked down and beaten he ran down the street, pursued by a crowd, into the arms of Detective Legge, who arrested Mrs. Ohrwaschel. She denied the charge. The magistrate dismissed the complaint. Markel was afraid to leave the courtroom alone, so Magistrate Corrigan sent a policeman to escort him to his auto.

Japan Pledges Restoration of Shantung Anew

Premier Hara Sends Word to America That Province Including Kiao-Chan Will Be Returned to China

Hostile Feeling Deplored

Militarism Is Blamed and Move Is Begun to Curb the Warlike Element

TOKIO, Aug. 12. (By The Associated Press).—Restitution to China by Japan of those parts of Shantung province, including Kiao-chau, now occupied by Japanese forces, will be made without unnecessary delay, but the time required will be dependent upon the attitude of China, said Takashi Hara, Japanese Premier, to-day, in answer to a question as to when actual restoration would take place.

The Premier, in answering the query of The Associated Press, made the following statement:

"My colleague, Viscount Uchida, Minister of Foreign Affairs, issued a statement on August 2 in explanation of our policy respecting the Shantung question. That statement represents the considered opinion of this government, and I have little to add in dealing with the same subject.

(Viscount Uchida, in his statement, which was referred to by the Premier, said that Japan was willing to restore Shantung to China, and would enter into negotiations with the Peking government as soon as possible after the Versailles treaty should be ratified by Japan.)

Depends on China's Attitude

"The question is often asked as to when Japan will return Kiao-chau to China. I would point out in reply that for the restitution of Kiao-chau detailed arrangements should be worked out beforehand in common accord between the Japanese and Chinese governments, and that the length of time required for such arrangements depends largely upon the attitude of China. In any case, we fully realize that it is as much in our own interests as in the interests of China to accelerate the conclusion of all needed arrangements and to effect without unnecessary delay the restitution of leased territory which we have solemnly undertaken."

Premier Hara and high officials of the Japanese government discussed frankly with the correspondent what was called the "wave of anti-Japanese feeling" in America. They were plainly disturbed by reliable reports received here showing uneasiness as to Japan's attitude relative to Shantung as one cause for the sentiment of discontent among the friends of Japan, but felt Japan's repeated assurances as to restitution, with the Premier's statement to The Associated Press to-day, should clear the air and prevent any deplorable misunderstanding.

Would Curb Militarism

It is frankly admitted here that Japan's so-called militarism is responsible for much uneasiness abroad, but the opinion is expressed that foreign critics who call Japan the "Germany of the Far East" neglect to take into consideration the internal and historic reason which led the Japanese people to venerate the army and navy, including the historic rôle played by the Choshu and Satsuma clans, which are, respectively, behind the army and navy, played in the restoration of the imperial dynasty and in the wars with China and Russia.

Nevertheless, the Japanese insist there is a distinct movement under way to curb any excessive influence held by the militarists, which might be calculated to be harmful to the legitimate development of the nation and inimical to Japan's relations with America.

Asiatic Immigration Law Change Proposed

Bill Offered Limiting Those Admitted to 5 Per Cent of Number Already Here

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Changes in the nation's immigration policy, especially as it affects Japan, China and the Far East, were proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Dillingham (Republican), of Vermont, and referred to the Immigration Committee.

Under the measure the number of aliens of any nationality who might be admitted to the country annually would be limited to 5 per cent of the number of such nationality already here. The restriction, however, would not apply to immigrants who are natives of countries in the Western Hemisphere.

The bill also would repeal all special laws directly or indirectly relating to immigration from China, Japan and other Oriental countries, including the Chinese exclusion law, the passport provision of the Root-Takahira agreement and provisions in the 1917 immigration act denying admission to immigrants from certain portions of Asia and adjacent islands.

All signs point one way

As between cigars and cigarettes, Chart No. 1 tells the story—the cigarettes have a "walk away."

This is not merely because the cigarette is, as medical men have proved, the mildest form of smoking. Nor is it wholly because of the cigarette's cleanliness, convenience and moderate cost. Beyond question, it is due very largely to improvements in the types of cigarettes.

Until about 30 years ago most cigarettes were of straight American (or Domestic) tobacco. Then cigarettes of Turkish tobacco were introduced and the business took quite a jump.

But these clean, mild short smokes did not really strike their gait until "Turkish blend" cigarettes came on the market. These are cigarettes containing both Domestic and Turkish tobaccos in

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LAW SCHOOL—FORDHAM UNIVERSITY Woolworth Building—Send for Bulletin T.

Senator Suggests That Congress Go on Strike

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Deplored the "contagion of strike disease," which he said had apparently spread throughout the world, Senator Thomas, Democrat, of Colorado, in the State today suggested that the "disease" be brought into Congress, its members organize a union and refuse to legislate until conditions have been changed, or at least until the members have been assured of reflection in 1920.

Senator Thomas contended that some of the labor difficulties now in progress throughout the country were actuated by Bolshevick doctrines. He said policemen in Washington and other cities were forming organizations which might at some time prevent them from acting in strikes. He declared that he believed the police of the country should be prevented from entering into any obligations that might handicap them in fulfilling their duty.

Mayor Names Max S. Levine To Blau's Job as Magistrate

Max S. Levine, counsel to County Clerk Schneider, and Tammany leader of the 2d Assembly District, was yesterday appointed a city magistrate by Mayor Hylan. Magistrate William Blau, whom he succeeds, is the Fusion designate of the Republican and Democratic parties for justice in the Second Municipal Court District. As magistrate his salary will be \$7,000 a year, an increase of \$2,000 over what he received as counsel to the county clerk.

Clemenceau on Vacation

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Premier Clemenceau left yesterday morning for Moulleuon-en-Paredis, Vendee, his birthplace, where he will rest for a few days.

Council No Nearer Settlement on Thrace

Delegates Fail to Agree After Long Debate; U. S. Plan Doubtful

PARIS, Aug. 15. (By The Associated Press).—Frank L. Polk, head of the American peace delegation, had a long session to-day with Premier Venizelos on the Thrace question. They discussed various plans to adjust the situation, but the conference ended with the question apparently no nearer a settlement.

The effort to provide Bulgaria with an outlet to the Aegean Sea by means of an internationalized railroad to Deveci is not likely to be successful. American delegates believe it is impossible to internationalize the railroad without granting surrounding territory to Bulgaria.

This plan violates the rights of majorities and separates districts to be given to Greece, but it is apparently impossible to reach an agreement on any plan which would make this region less of a crazy quilt. The plan gives Adrianople to Greece, which is regarded as unsatisfactory, as that city is considered sacred by the Mahometans. There is a great difference of opinion regarding the exact size of the proposed nationalized zone, and new suggestions are offered at every meeting of the council.

Uncertainty as to what country will receive the mandate of Constantinople and surrounding territory complicates the situation almost hopelessly, as interested powers are all striving to promote their own interests, regardless of who gets Constantinople.

Italy and Greece have apparently reached an understanding, so that the United States stands virtually alone in supporting Bulgaria's claim for an outlet to the Aegean Sea. The Bulgarians assert that only by giving them such an outlet can another Balkan war be avoided.

Wilson Names Garvan as Assistant Atty. General

President Sends Nomination of Alien Property Custodian to Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—President Wilson to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of Francis P. Garvan, Alien Property Custodian, to be Assistant Attorney General.

Francis P. Garvan was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1875. He was graduated from Yale in 1897 and from the Yale Law School in 1899. He practiced law in this city in the office of James, Schell & Elkus. He was appointed to the staff of the New York County District Attorney and presented the case of the prosecution at the first trial of Harry K. Thaw.

On March 2, 1919, Mr. Garvan was appointed Alien Property Custodian by President Wilson, succeeding A. Mitchell Palmer. In this capacity Mr. Garvan appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee on June 26 to urge an immediate appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of combating Bolshevism and other forms of radical propaganda.

Garvan Sued for \$125,000

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Seven suits for damages, aggregating \$125,000, have been brought against Francis P. Garvan and his wife, Mrs. Mabel Garvan, of New York, daughter of Mrs. Anthony N. Brady, of Albany, by residents of Saranac Lake, Tupper Lake, Malone and Plattsburgh, as a result of the epidemic with typhoid fever among the men employed in the construction of Kamp Kill Kare, on Raquette Lake, early in the summer of 1916. Mr. Garvan now resides in Washington, D. C.

There were 129 men employed on the job when the typhoid epidemic started and a number of them died, including Joseph Demars, of Saranac Lake.

Pershing to Carry Own Coal on Italian Trip

General's Special Train Will Not Use Fuel From Scant Supply in Country

ROME, Aug. 15.—General Etha, commander of the army corps of Turin, has been ordered by the Italian government to go to Modena to receive General Pershing when he visits Italy. The American commander will also be greeted there by General Luca, special representative of the Minister of War, and five officers of the General Staff. Colonel Mervyn C. Buckley, military attaché at the United States Embassy, also will go to Modena to meet General Pershing.

The American commander will travel on his own train and will bring the coal which will be used in his engine during his trip through Italy. Thus his visit will not deplete the present low stocks of Italian coal.

A military review in his honor has been arranged here and he will be entertained by King Victor Emmanuel, General Diaz, Italian Commander-in-Chief, and Lieutenant General Albrici, Minister of War.

Missing Keys to London Are Found in Officer's Baggage

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Two ancient keys to the Lord Mayor's Mansions in London, recovered at Camp Devens from the baggage of an American army officer, were in the possession of the army intelligence department here to-day. The keys, each about ten inches in length, were found in the officer's bedding roll. The officer himself has not been at Camp Devens and it is thought his baggage was sent there by mistake.

How the keys came into his possession was not made known here. Army officials at the Northeastern Depart-

ment declined to comment upon a report that the keys had been handed to General Pershing on the occasion of his visit to London as a symbol of the granting of the freedom of the city and were missing when it came time for them to be returned to the Lord Mayor.

Austria Held Responsible For Delivery of Bela Kun

Defeated Soviet Chief Wants to Bring Cash to U. S. and Will Fight Trial in Allied Court

GENEVA, Aug. 15.—The Allied governments have informed the Austrian government that it will be held responsible for Bela Kun, the Hungarian Communist leader, and for his delivery later for trial by an Allied tribunal, according to a dispatch from Innsbruck.

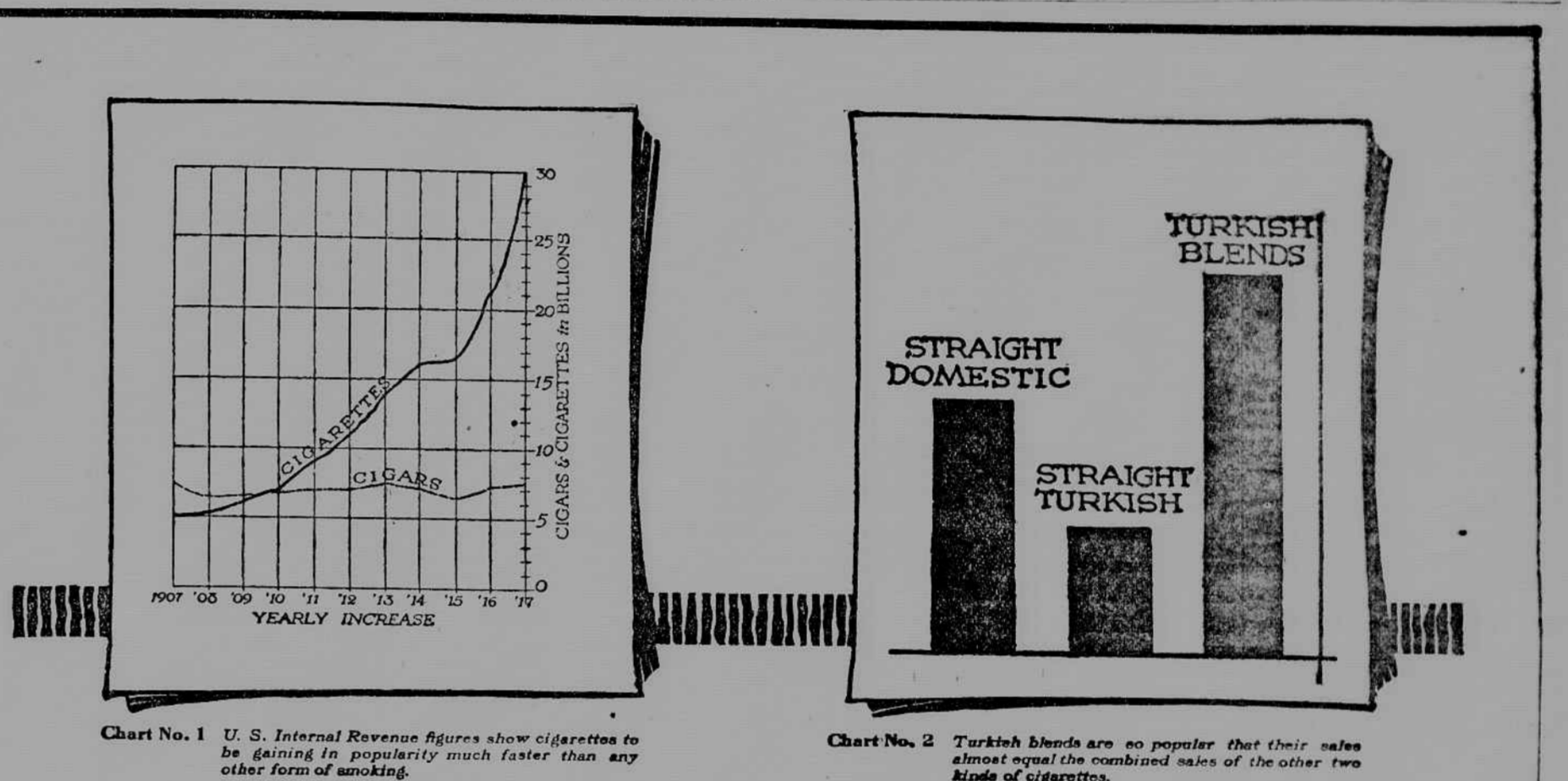
Bela Kun, it is added, will be tried for hanging and shooting Hungarians during his reign in Budapest. Extradition will be insisted by Bela Kun, it is said, it being added that the former Hungarian Foreign Minister desired to go to the United States, taking with him the money his wife and himself carried out of Budapest.

Graphophone Plant to Move From Bridgeport

Columbia Company Makes Announcement When Strikes Fail to Return

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 15.—As their striking employees have not returned to work, the management of the Columbia Graphophone Company to-day announced that the plant would be moved elsewhere. The local plant was closed at noon, apparently not to reopen. It employs six thousand persons.

The announcement was made by T. C. Roberts, assistant to the president, who said that no statement would be made as to location of the plant elsewhere at this time.



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This Fatima advertisement may help you find the type of cigarette you will like, whether it happens to be Fatima or not.

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So the first thing to find is the normal smoke-taste. Which smoke, or type of smoke, do most men prefer?

Then along came the "Turkish blend"

blends of various proportions; and Fatima was the first one of this type. "Turkish blends" seemed to be the smoke that this country had been waiting for.

Look at the increase during recent years shown on Chart No. 1, and notice the tremendous difference in favor of blends on Chart No. 2.

There is no doubt about it—the "normal" smoke-taste goes straight for cigarettes—and for those of the Turkish blend type.

Perhaps you are a Turkish blend smoker yourself. If not, your first step towards checking up on your own smoke-taste will be to discontinue your straight Turkish or straight Domestic cigarette long enough to give the blended cigarettes a fair trial.

If—as is quite natural—your taste is unlike that of the majority, you will, of course, go back to your present cigarette.

But do not do this simply because your first two or three blended cigarettes do nothing to the bell. There are some pretty bad, as well as some wonderfully good, Turkish blend cigarettes.

What the Army Doctors smoke:

At Ft. Riley, Kansas, where the thousands of doctors from all over the U. S. A. were trained for overseas service, Turkish blend cigarettes were almost the only kind smoked. Incidentally, Fatima was far in the lead from first to last.

Every man's taste is his own and it is, of course, rather ridiculous to find some cigarettes actually claiming to suit the taste of every smoker. Fatima makes no such claim. But you owe it to yourself to try Fatima, the founder of the whole Turkish blend family, before you decide on your final steady smoke.

It may or may not be Fatima

This is the only cigarette above the cheaper brands that has ever won a tremendous, nationwide popularity.

Fatima's sales nearly double those of all the straight Turkish cigarettes combined; and no other cigarette costing as much as Fatima has even one-half of Fatima's annual sales.